FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS 'CRISIS' IN OAS

PY132337 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has stated that the OAS has become a forum for indulging in mutual recrimination, something that cannot be accepted. Rojas Galdames added that this attitude is an insult to the objectives of the international organizations. The Chilean foreign minister made this statement at the end of a meeting that was held to discuss the upcoming OAS assembly that will begin session on 15 November 1982.

Rojas Galdames stated that this year's agenda includes many subjects of interest, and that the most important ones are the hemispheric situation and the hemispheric security and system.

Rojas Galdames stated that the Chilean Government's position is of public knowledge. We believe, he added, that the crisis in the OAS and in other organizations is due to the responsibility of their member countries rather than the result of flaws in the organizations.

Rojas Galdames added that the international organizations have turned into political forums, into forums where internal disputes and mutual, bilateral, border and other kind of (?problems) are brought up, all of which stains the reputation of those organizations.

ECUADOR'S PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON OAS, L.A. DEMOCRACY

PY131948 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1724 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado maintained here today that the assumption of a new constitutional government in Bolivia shows that Latin American democracy is advancing and not receding.

Hurtado, who made remarks a few hours after he arrived in La Paz, also referred to the need to overcome the difficulties the Andean Pact, made up of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, is confronting.

The Ecuadorean president also said that the Malvinas war revealed the inability of OAS and that improved systems for preserving Latin American independence should be implemented. Even though he said that the United States should not be excluded from the OAS, he stressed that he had pointed out that Latin American countries should first reach an agreement and then discuss it with the U.S. Government.

He also agreed with Siles Zuazo's proposal that countries facing economic difficulties should form a joint bloc in order to renegotiate their foreign debts.

An economic crisis is democracy's enemy, it is the worst enemy of democratic countries, Hurtado said.

He maintained that it would be advantageous for Andean Pact countries to jointly face their economic problems so that they may achieve positive results.

Concerning the territorial dispute with Peru, Hurtado said he would like that issue to be settled once and for all.

Regarding the Andean Pact, he said that new systems should be implemented in order to deal with the fact that some countries have not fulfilled their commitments, so that this useful integration process may not be endangered. The Andean Pact is facing many difficulties, particularly in implementing program already put forth, Hurtado said.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FALKLANDS, TIES WITH U.S.

PY132138 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Press conference held by Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari at entrance of Cervantes Theater in Buenos Aires on 12 October -- recorded]

[Text] [Aguirre Lanari] We Argentines want the approval of a proposal by 20 Latin American countries for the resumption of negotiations which, as you know, Great Britain has been opposing. We have been devoting our best efforts to this end, since, I repeat, this is a truly difficult situation because we are struggling against a powerful empire which is determined not to resume the necessary negotiations to make it possible for us to once and for all effectively recover our sovereignty over our Malvinas.

[Question] Dr Aguirre Lanari, you know that being aware of our limitations means to be aware of our chances. Is Great Britain the only obstacle standing in the way of our struggle for the Malvinas?

[Answer] I would say that the main obstacle is caused by Great Britain which undoubtedly has worldwide interests.

[Question] Why do European countries have to question Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas?

[Answer] The truth is that European countries have not stated their position on the issue of sovereignty. European countries are still undecided. I have talked to several foreign ministers and I know they have been following our position with interest, but I cannot state whether they will support it or will adopt another position. The EEC will incidentally meet in the next few days and the Malvinas will undoubtedly be one of the issues on the agenda.

[Question] You have been talking about the European Community; we are about to attend a forum of the Latin American community. Will the Malvinas issue be discussed at this forum?

[Answer] Of course. One cannot live in Latin America and overlook the Malvinas issue.

[Question] How will the United States change its position on this conflict toward Argentina?

[Answer] Well, I cannot say how because I am not the maker of U.S. foreign policy. The United States has been closely following this issue but I cannot state any opinion.

[Question] (?There was no harassment by) the United States at the United Nations, right?

[Answer] There was an action which showed the desire for rapprochement but thus far the United States has not defined its position.

[Question] What are the chances for convening a summit of Latin American presidents to reach a final agreement?

[Answer] The possibility always exists. You know there have been several proposals. The idea originated in Uruguay and was endorsed by Panama and Colombia and, of course, by Venezuela which already set a tentative date for that meeting.

[Question] What is the tentative date?

[Answer] In July next year as part of a number of celebrations to mark Bolivar's anniversary which will include a meeting of chiefs of state in Caracas.

PAZ ZAMORA OUTLINES NATIONAL LIBERATION PROJECT

PY132148 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has said that the constitutional government of the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, has launched the building of a democracy for national liberation designed to give rise to an independent Bolivian state. In the course of his talk with the press this morning, Paz Zamora said that the nation does not need a socialist or imperialist democracy, but rather a nationalist Bolivian state that will come as a result of national liberation.

[Begin Paz recording] It was not our goal to create a dependent capitalist democracy, nor did the UDP seek a socialist democracy. It has always been our feeling that we should look for a democracy suitable for our nation, a type of democracy which my party has called democracy for national liberation. This democracy is a free and pluralist system for all Bolivians, aimed specifically toward national liberation and the building of a nationalist Bolivian state.

This was our basic premise, that we Bolivians should seek the kind of democracy suitable for our needs and in keeping with a national design which we have drawn up. This system is not the dependent capitalist democracy which has never worked out in this country [words indistinct], but neither is it a socialist democracy. At this point, in keeping with the UDP design, what we want is a democracy targeted at the liberation of this nation and at the building of the Bolivian nation. [end recording]

Asked about the steps the government will take and the mechanisms it will set into motion to attain national liberation, Paz Zamora said:

[Begin recording] We already have one. The UDP is a mechanism, a political instrument which unites, politically, all Bolivians, especially the workers. The UDP is a mechanism to move toward national liberation.

At the same time, the UDP plan of action (?includes) consolidating for the people and under the control of the people the administration and management of the whole state-controlled sector of our economy, a sector which is legally Bolivian but, since we had an antinational state, did not serve the Bolivians.

(?Our) national liberation project presupposes that this state-controlled sector, which is the source of 70 percent of our exports, must become the economic mechanism for the attainment of national liberation.

We also have a programmatic project which we call democratization of power, that is, a broad process through which Bolivians, especially the popular sectors, could feel that they are part of the decisionmaking structure and in control of the political, economic and social power of the nation. [end recording]

The vice president also said that means will be developed to secure the well-being of all Bolivians in education, health, housing and other areas.

[Begin recording] That is a project which anyone will be able to (?supervise) from the political, economic and social viewpoint. But, at the same time, it will be specifically oriented, it will be a project for national liberation suitable for poor nations like ours; nations which are disorganized and dependent, that have no national structure, which are not really nations as a nation should be. I believe that this is what our situation requires and it is also in keeping with what the Bolivian people have known, since 1952, as the process of national revolution. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES COPPPAL MEETING

PY131827 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora has suggested Latin America as the third option between the two powers of the world. The vice president of the nation said, before the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) which held another session in this capital, that the Latin American countries must adopt a nonaligned policy.

In speaking before a large number of representatives of the current political parties in South America, Paz Zamora briefly reviewed the revolutionary process experienced by Bolivia and the logical consequences of militarism. On this occasion, he also voiced his satisfaction over the fact that the COPPPAL meeting, originally scheduled to be held in Mexico, had been changed to Bolivia in honor of the democratic process established in the country.

The COPPPAL, which he called a central organization within the framework of the continent's political activities, must move toward the democratization of all the countries of the continent in order to reach a true consensus of opinion.

He then stated that the Latin American presence in the concert of nations should be that of a nonaligned policy which is a significant achievement in the international sphere because it will allow us to redefine a nonaligned policy at an international level from the Latin American point of view. He ended by stating that we must together solve the problems which concern our people.

In explaining the revolution which started in 1952, he stated that the current process represents the third phase of the cycle started 30 years ago. The first phase runs from 1952 to 1954, the second from 1954 to 1982, and the third started 2 days ago.

After the session, the vice president of the republic spoke at a press conference where he officially disclosed the resolutions issued by the COPPPAL.

The following are Paz Zamora's answers to journalists' questions on that occasion and which refer to the foreign debts of the Third World countries:

[Begin Zamora recording] We are thinking of establishing an association of debtors, of debtor countries, which should organize in order to jointly negotiate their debt. This would be on a permanent and not a temporary basis, until they are able to solve their problems.

I want to reveal a proposal made to me at the airport by Sergio Ramírez, member of the Nicaraguan Government who was here to attend the COPPPAL meeting. He told me that he had made the proposal [words indistinct] and was now making it to me at the airport so that an effort could be made for debtor countries to meet for the first time in La Paz, Bolivia, in the next few months in order to establish this association of debtor countries. [end recording] The Nicaraguan Government's proposal has been put forward to President Siles who is very enthusiastic about it.

Calls UDP Structure Weak

PY132304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora stressed the differences within the ruling Bolivian coalition when he closed the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL).

Although the nation's problems are economic, it is also facing political problems. The Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) is not properly structured, the unity of the front is not firmed up, and this may be a problem for Bolivia, he said.

COPPPAL Requests Solidarity

PY131357 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The century-old international conflicts maintained by Bolivia over an outlet to the sea and by Argentina over the Malvinas Archipelago were the most outstanding subjects discussed during the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL).

Solidarity with Bolivia over its landlocked situation was expressed in the peace declaration which stated that Bolivia's maritime claim will find support in the joint aspiration to establish authentic links of continental fraternity and that it will have a great impact on the regional integration which is so necessary and urgent for the Latin American interests.

In making reference to the Latin American historical moment, COPPPAL repeatedly condemned the military coup in Bolivia and requested that the government be returned to the legitimately elected authorities. [as heard] The declaration also praised Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora's success as well as the unity of the Bolivian political forces responsible for the victory which will allow the strengthening of social achievements for which its peoples have struggled with such sacrifice and determination.

The 16-page document requests the solidarity of all the democratic governments and international organizations with the Bolivian process. It also refers to political ties and requests that economic, technological and scientifc cooperation with Bolivia be increased substantially.

COPPPAL has issued 12 resolutions regarding solidarity, democracy, human rights, anticolonialist struggle in Latin America and the Central American situation.

Regarding human rights, COPPPAL request democratic governments to adopt concrete measures against the repressive systems of Latin America and the Caribbean.

COPPPAL also demands that the release of men and women who have been arrested for expressing their ideas and for exercising their political and social rights. It also requests the states of the region to adhere and enforce the international human rights pacts and conventions such as that of Geneva on the same issue.

COPPPAL Final Resolutions

PY131252 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] On concluding its deliberations, the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] has asked the democratic governments in the region to strengthen their relations of solidarity with the Bolivian process and substantially increase their economic cooperation.

Referring to the adopted decision, Mexican (Oscar de la Garza), COPPPAL secretary for international affairs, told Panamericana:

[Begin (De La Garza) recording] We have called on all democratic governments and international organizations to increase their solidarity with the Bolivian process; stressing political ties and urging them to substantially increase their economic, technilogical and scientific cooperation. We also approved a proposal to create an immediate plan of action with these objectives. [end recording]

(De La Garza) then added that Bolivia's democratization process opens promising prospects for all Latin American and Caribbean progressive forces. [Begin (De La Garza) recording] The democratization of Bolivia opens promising prospects for all progressive and revolutionary forces that fight for the recovery of their freedom and that of their neighbors, even geographical neighbors, and we hope that their liberating influence will be felt in the American southern cone. [end recording]

The COPPPAL member also stated that the conference decided to reject and repeal any kind of expansionism in Latin America, and that it unanimously condemned militarism in the region. [Begin (De La Garza) recording] ... to firmly reject any attempt for territorial expansionism in Latin America and in the Caribbean; to reiterate our peaceful mission and our steadfast adherence to the principle of peaceful solutions to conflicts; to condemn militarism and the arms race as well as the mechanisms which promote them, because they represent the worst form of wasting the wealth generated by our peoples; to condemn all vestiges of colonialism in our continent, as well as the neocolonialist pretensions of transnational capitalism. [end recording]

RESIDENCES OF PROMINENT UDP MEMBERS BOMBED

PY131829 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (AFP) -- According to radio reports received today from the border town of Tupiza, 1,100 km south of La Paz, the residences of three prominent leaders of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity, UDP, were attacked this morning.

The radio reports indicated that a recently dedicated luxurious restaurant owned by Hernan Baldiviezo was blown up with dynamite. The names of the other two victims have not been reported although UDP sources have confirmed that they are prominent members.

The Tupiza police have been unable to establish the source of the attacks but political observers think they come from extreme rightwing paramilitary groups. The paramilitary groups had a leading role in the coup d'etat headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza on 17 July 1980.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON ELECTIONS, EXPULSION ISSUE

PY140121 Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] La Paz, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana stated here today that Bolivia will hold municipal elections in 1983.

It was recalled in this regard that no elections for mayor in the nine departmental capitals have taken place since 1951, that is, for 31 years.

Roncal Antezana also said that the government will make no statement at the moment on the expulsion of the Italian Pierluigi Pagliai, because it has not yet received the appropriate report from the Bolivian police.

Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado also declined to comment on the expulsion issue.

FORMER PRESIDENT VILDOSO OFFERS SERVICES TO ARMY

PY132134 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Former President Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon voiced his satisfaction at having ended his term in office with the democratization of the country. This statement was made after attending the 59th anniversary of the Bolivian Air Force, which was celebrated yesterday.

He stated that he had fulfilled the peoples and armed forces of the nation's aspirations by resuming the democratic process, which was interrupted in July 1980.

The following are former President Vildoso's statements to Panamericana: [Begin recording] As I have stated publicly, I believe I have done my duty to the country, in the first place, and to the army in the second place, by carrying out, with great satisfaction and always seeking an effective continuity of the country's leadership, the mission entrusted to me. I have merely fully carried out this (?transition) as part of the task of the government to which I belonged. [end recording]

General Vildoso said that he is at the disposal of the army in order to continue his professional career. He also stated that he will remain in this city, thus dismissing any possibility that he might leave the country. [Begin recording] I still have some active service left. During that time I can offer cooperation, always at the service of the army, [passage indistinct] [end recording]

General Vildoso again expressed his gratitude to the entire citizenry for having contributed to the solution of the political problems, which were a great concern of the country.

HAVANA ON ARMY'S PROMISE TO FOLLOW CONSTITUTION

PA131948 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya, the Bolivian Army commander, said that the military cycle of government ended when Hernan Siles Zuazo became the Bolivian president. He added that the military's return to its garrisons means that it will faithfully comply with the principles in the Constitution.

Sejas Todoya also announced that those who tarnished the image of the Bolivian Armed Forces will be severely punished so that the institution may recover its military prestige.

Maj Gen Alfredo Villarroel, commander in chief of the Bolivian Armed Forces, made a similar statement, affirming that the armed forces will respect the people's will and support the institutional process.

Meanwhile, it was learned that one of the first actions of the new Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo was to restructure the military command which, in addition to Sejas Tordoya and Alfredo Villarroel, includes Brig Gen Juan Munoz, Air Force commander, and Vice Adm Wilfredo de la Barra, Navy commander.

VENEZUELA TO REESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA

PY131537 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government will appoint its new ambassador accredited to the constitutional Government of Bolivia in the next few hours, thus fully reestablishing relations between the two countries. This information is extracted from statements made to the Bolivian media by Pedro Luis Etecheverria, former Venezuelan ambassador to Bolivia.

FARC COMMANDERS REFUSE TO TURN IN WEAPONS

PA130443 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0147 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Bogota, 12 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the most active guerrilla group in the rural area, have notified President Belisario Betancur's government that they will not put down their weapons even if there is a move toward democracy and a change in the country's socioeconomic structure.

A witness at a meeting between FARC commanders and a bishop, a high-ranking government official and two reporters told LATIN-REUTER of this warning issued by the guerrillas.

Jesus Catano, one of the reporters who attended the meeting in a semi-jungle area said via telephone that a guerrilla commander declared that "the struggle may end and we are willing to talk, but we will not give up our weapons."

The guerrillas were quoted as stating that "our principles require that we always be ready for a possible change in the style of government."

The FARC warning comes at a time when the Congress is progressing in its study of a law on amnesty, which excludes atrocious crimes.

The amnesty has been accepted by the 19 April Movement (M-19), considered, with FARC, to be the most important insurgent organizations in Colombia.

Catano added that the meeting with the six FARC commanders was held recently at a place that is 700 km from Bogota and that, for the first time, a direct representative of the president, Caqueta Governor Miller Ortiz, attended the meeting with the guerrillas.

Catano said that Msgr Luis Serna, the bishop of Florencia, (Member of the government's peace advisory commission) also attended the meeting.

He added that Miller and Monsignor Serna both noted that an immediate end to hostilities is necessary for the appropriate social change.

Colombia has been ruled alternately by Liberals and Conservatives over recent decades.

According to Catano, the guerrilla leaders said that "the FARC would change their activities to conform to the new situation, but without turning in their arms, if a change toward social justice were to take place in Colombia."

"Not only amnesty, but social change and economic balance are required," a guerrilla leader told the governor of Caqueta, Catano said.

Monsignor Serna suggested that FARC hold a dialogue with the government on peace, without the initial condition that arms be turned in.

The M-19 recently announced that it would accept a peace agreement but that it would never give up its arms.

Government officials told Congress not long ago that the return to civilian life of the nearly 4,000 guerrillas who are believed to exist in Colombia would require the surrender of weapons and war material. Existing law prohibits civilians from possessing and using such weapons.

Catano said that the guerrillas complained about what they considered the "army's costly rearmament, the funds for which could be used to take care of social problems."

He said that during the meeting he saw some 45 guerrillas wearing uniforms and carrying FAL rifles and other automatic weapons.

The army has claimed that FARC is an armed branch of the Communist Party of Colombia, but FARC leaders have denied it. The army also accused the guerrillas of killing some 70 peasants in rural areas this year.

HURTADO COMMENTS ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA121422 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado made some remarks to the press aboard the plane that brought him back to Ecuador from Bolivia where he attended the inauguration of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Hurtado said that the economic measures adopted to solve the problem of liquidity and to create certain facilities and credits for the production sectors will mean increased costs, especially for the country's well-to-do sectors: [Begin recording] The measures will fundamentally mean increased burdens for the country's more prosperous sectors. This does not mean that there will not be added burdens for the less privileged social sectors, and the reason is very simple; we are in the midst of a national emergency and all of the country's social and economic sectors must help overcome it. On the other hand, we are proposing some compensatory measures to ease the social burden on the [word indistinct] sector as much as possible. [end recording]

Hurtado added that the workers' income has actually increased in the last 3 years because salary increases have exceeded the increase in the cost of living. He added that he was not only referring to across-the-board increases but also to those that result from collective bargaining contracts or which are adopted by sectorial commissions. Hurtado said that the protests from the middle and upper class result from the fact that they already find it too costly to go to Miami. He added that we must remember that we are facing a very serious crisis; that a crisis brings economic difficulties and that we Ecuadoreans are accustomed to living comfortably because of the economic boom of the last 10 years.

BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENT LOWERED, GOLD REVALUED

PA121619 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] There is pessimism over the outcome of the efforts of the commission for negotiating the foreign debt. According to reports, Monetary Board President Jose Antonio Correa, who is leaving today, as well as Finance Minister Pedro Pinto and Abelardo Pachano, general manager of the Central Bank, who are leaving Thursday, will meet in New York on 18 October with all creditor banks to propose that Ecuador's foreign debt be refinanced. However, the procedure has been questioned because Ecuador is reportedly indebted to some 140 banks and it is difficult to reach a favorable conclusion in such a meeting because the interests and attitudes of large and small creditors differ.

The Monetary Board has adopted measures to increase liquidity and provide loans to the production sectors, on the one hand, and to restrict imports in a new effort to improve the Ecuadorean economy's external sector on the other. A statement issued after the adoption of the measures said that they are only part of the package announced by President Hurtado.

The economic team will meet today at 1000 at Government Palace to discuss the remaining measures. In addition to reducing the legal bank reserves by 1 percent and taking other steps, the Monetary Board found an interesting way to increase liquidity; it revalued the actual gold in the international monetary reserve to $300 a troy ounce based on the international quotation of $420 an ounce. This measure was recommended to the president of the republic, who signed a decree to that effect just yesterday.

Since the gold revaluation has generated approximately 3.6 billion sucres which will be used to pay part of the government's debt to the Central Bank, the Monetary Board decided to propose to the president that 2 billion sucres be funneled to a fund for financing agricultural or agroindustrial projects geared toward exportation. The president told the Monetary Board that he will sign such a decree today, 12 October. Other measures include restructuring the financing funds, a new program for Central Bank participation in the securities market in the amount of 3 billion sucres, import restrictions, and new credit arrangements for the fishing and construction industries.

PRESIDENT VISITS AYACUCHO, SPEAKS ON TERRORISM

PY131517 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] President Belaunde has unexpectedly visited terrorist-stricken Ayacucho, where the people gave him their support.

Speaking from a balcony of the (Truncheros) police station in Cusco, Belaunde categorically stated that terrorism will never seize power in Peru because this is a place of work and honesty [words indistinct]. He finally said that the government wants harmony and accord to prevail, but without crimes or attacks, discord or struggle among Peruvians.

LABOR GROUPS WITHDRAW FROM NATIONAL COUNCIL

PY131539 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Confederation of Workers of the Peruvian Revolution [La Confederacion de Trabajadores de la Revolucion Peruana -- CTRP] has decided to withdraw from the National Labor Council [CNT], CTRP Secretary General (Jose Campora Mendoza) has announced. (Campora) said the CNT has failed to accomplish its goals as an organization designed to promote concerted social action as a result of the government's economic policy. Thus the CNT no longer has labor representatives since the General Confederation of Workers also announced its withdrawal 2 days ago.

APRA FACTION ANNOUNCES SEPARATION FROM PARTY

PY122322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Deputy Andres Townsend's faction of the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] has announced its definite separation from the main party. The main branch of the party founded by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre elected new leaders on Sunday.

In a declaration released last night, Townsend's Aprist Grassroots Movement [Movimiento de las Bases Apristas] stated that the congress of the other faction did not reflect the desire of most APRA members. The declaration also said the congress had made some mistakes which invalidated the previous one. On indicating that there can be no renewal because most of the new leaders are members of the contested board, the movement stated that some delegations were not allowed to enter the meeting hall.

Townsend's movement added that it has exhausted the negotiations aimed at achieving the unity of the APRA under the ideological, moral and democratic objectives of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. Consequently, it has called for a second plenary session on 30 October. Townsend, 67 years of age, is heading this movement with half a dozen legislators. The other faction, whose new secretary general is Alan Garcia, has 80 congressmen.

SOVIET SAILOR ASKS FOR ASYLUM IN CAPITAL

PY121920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1821 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Oct (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that Soviet sailor (Minsatz Akluvyov), a crew member of the Soviet merchant ship El Constantini anchored at the port of Callao, deserted and asked the Peruvian authorities for asylum. (Akluvyov), 30 years of age, who was found by the police in company of a pretty girl walking in downtown Lima, told authorities that he did not want to return to his country, although he gave no further details of the reasons for his decision. The Soviet sailor, who on Thursday should have returned to his ship, disappeared suddenly, and according to the police his case had already been reported to the Soviet Embassy, to the UN high commission for refugees and to the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

CSSR'S INDRA URGES WORLD PEACE, DISARMAMENT

FL131502 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0455 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Alois Indra, who heads a CSSR parliamentary delegation, has said that Czechoslovakia holds the progressive, peaceful and active Mexican foreign policy, which has earned it worldwide recognition, in high esteem. In the Chamber of Deputies, the CSSR deputy, who ended a 5-day official visit to Mexico today, said that both countries emphasize the need to continue struggling for a constructive peace to guard against the danger of a global holocaust.

He expressed a desire to further improve the relations between Czechoslovakia and Mexico, which he described as beneficial. He said that the CSSR advocates peaceful coexistence among states with different socialist systems, detente, disarmament, respect for the principle of equal rights and sovereignty and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations.

Mexican Deputy Alicia Perla Sanchez Lazcano affirmed that the achievements in the relations between the two countries constitute a solid promise for expansion of these relations. Sanchez Lazcano, who welcomed the CSSR delegation in the Chamber of Deputies, said that our similarities are our concern for the people, support for freedom and independence and a determination to defend our own identities.

Alois Indra said that the changes being made in Poland today are not the result of a crisis in the socialist system but of a readjustment of the working class structures.He said that the abolishment of Solidarity was determined by the will of the people through parliament because the organization no longer corresponds to their needs.

PEMEX REPORTS INCREASE IN HYDROCARBONS RESERVES

FL132111 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2040 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Petroleum -- Pemex -- today reported that it will increase its reserves of hydrocarbons, principally in the southern state of Chiapas and the northern state of Chihuahua. The state enterprise noted that Mexico's proved reserves of hydrocarbons amount to 72 billion barrels, probable reserves to 80 billion and possible reserves to 250 billion. The enterprise stressed that the Department of Exploration had stepped up its efforts in the search for new oil fields as important as those found in the past years in Chiapas and Tabasco as well as those in Campeche Sound, which are considered enormous.

The government enterprise stated that it is planning and programming its activities in the country anywhere there is a possibility of finding oil fields. It was recalled that in 1975 Mexico was importing crude oil and its reserves barely reached the 6 billion barrels. The report added that Pemex's exploration efforts are no longer being conducted in areas considered traditionally oil-bearing, but in new areas. Finally, Pemex reports that its success in exploration has gained the attention of several countries to such a degree that they have asked Mexico to aid them in evaluating their possibilities or potential, such as in the case of Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO STRESSES COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY AT UN

PA132009 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Jorge Ulate Segura report from UN Headquarters in New York city on speech by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez on 12 October -- live or recorded]

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez addressed the UN General Assembly today and stressed Costa Rica's commitment to democracy in the context of the Central American crisis:

[Begin recording] Over 40 years ago, the democratic sectors and promoters of Central American social change within a climate of freedom predicted with little difficulty the crisis presently affecting the area. Our predictions were based on the existence of unjust economic and social structures and the military regimes which maintained their power through oppression, necessarily triggering the popular rebellion in an effort to remedy the lack of social justice and freedom.

Today, the explosion of the peoples' wrath has turned into violence as a result of all that antidemocratic history. [end recording]

The Costa Rican foreign minister also noted that in Central America, following the predictable rebellion, another unexpected form of totalitarianism has appeared. Fernando Volio said that since Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge assumed power, he has promoted a broad alliance of democratic governments and forces to challenge the totalitarian offensive in the area:

[Begin recording] On 4 October, representatives of Belize, Colombia, El Salvador, the United States, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica, met in San Jose, at the initiative of the Costa Rican Government. The governments of Mexico and Venezuela were also invited. Panama and the Dominican Republic participated as observers and the Dominican Republic signed the final document.

After the discussion of the main factors blocking the democratic processes in the area, the attending governments reaffirmed their faith in representative, pluralistic and participative democracy and established the bases for promoting democracy in the area. [end recording]

To that effect, Volio Jimenez added, Costa Rica proposed the creation of a Forum for Peace and Democracy.

The Costa Rican Foreign minister stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations in order to restore the credibility of that world organization.

[Begin recording] The people are somewhat confused when this organization remains passive in view of the active struggle against war, guerrillas, terrorism, torture and foreign intervention in the internal affairs of states. The people are also baffled when the United Nations is kept from helping curb repression against democratic movements that strive to change unjust economic and social structural changes through peaceful means and elections. [end recording]

Fernando Volio Jimenez said Costa Rica fully supports the Un role in the struggle for human rights. He also said his country supports the creation of a special UN organization to enforce respect of human rights throughout the world.

The Costa Rican foreign minister finally referred to the economic problems affecting the Third World and the lack of serious initiatives regarding overall negotiations to find the proper balance in the relations between rich and poor nations.

[Begin recording] Economically, the year 1981 was one of the worse years of the postwar period. All predictions indicate greater deterioration in the near future. Our stagnant economies and the inflation affecting many of them as well as the deterioration of exchange rate and the unfavorable balance of payments threaten social peace and make it more difficult to find democratic political solutions to the serious problems affecting a large number of nations.

Our area's foreign debt has doubled in hardly 3 years and today, it exceeds $240 billion. This is the result of trying to offset the drop in export trade, which was partly caused by the limited demand from the developing countries, with an influx of capital borrowed at increasingly higher interest rates. [end recording]

Minister Volio announced the organization of a congress in San Jose to commemorate the centennial of the abolition of the death penalty in Costa Rica. He said the Costa Rican people would feel highly honored if the UN secretary general attends this event.

EL SALVADOR

ARMY CONFIRMS SEIZURE OF TOWNS BY GUERRILLAS

PA122131 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Between 600 and 700 guerrillas equipped with 90-mm rocket launchers, 50-mm and 30-mm machineguns and high-powered rifles attacked and occupied the township of Las Vueltas in Chalatenango Department. The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, confirmed today that the township has been seized and announced that 2d Lt Vicente Chavez Menendez died in the fighting. According to Coprefa, the attack began on Saturday evening and the troops in Military Detachment No. 1, the Security Corps and the Civil Defense fought bravely all day yesterday against the extremists, but they finally seized the town.

According to the report, the military base located in Jicaro Canton was attacked at the same time. Jicaro is close to Las Vueltas, which was also seized. Since dawn yesterday, it has been reported, reinforcements have tried to reach the sites occupied by the guerrillas, but it has been impossible, to do so Coprefa explained, because the road has been mined. Of the more than 100 troops posted in Las Vueltas and Jicaro, 30 showed up in the Chalatenango Detachment, reporting that they fought in both Las Vueltas and Jicaro until they ran out of ammunition and finally managed to escape.

According to unofficial reports, the lack of telephone communication with several eastern cities is due to the destruction of several electrical towers and posts by the terrorists on Friday. Jucuapa, Chinameca, San Miguel, Santa Rosa de Lima and Gotera are among the places without communication. Usulutan and La Union still have this service.

NEW COUNTERINSURGENCY BATTALION FORMED

PA130304 Paris AFP in Spanish 1947 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Seven hundred soldiers were sworn in today as the new "Jaguar" counterinsurgency battaltion, within the Columbus Day celebrations in El Salvador. The ceremony took place at the Ana Mercedes Campos Stadium in the city of Sonsonate, 65 km southwest of San Salvador. After the new counterinsurgency battalion members were sworn in, there was a parade through the main streets with students from various schools. The ceremony was headed by President Alvaro Magana, who is also armed forces general commander; Constituent Assembly President Roberto d'Aubuisson; Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia; Chief of Staff Col Rafael Flores Lima; and diplomatic representatives, including U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton.

MAYORALTIES DISTRIBUTED AMONG MAJOR PARTIES

PA130208 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 2 Oct 82 pp 5, 9

[Text] It was announced yesterday that the municipal mayor of San Salvador will be a member of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. The way in which the mayoralties of the departmental capitals and of the municipalities of the departments of La Union and Usulutan were distributed among the political parties was also announced.

Santa Ana will go to ARENA [National Republican Alliance] and San Miguel to the PCN [National Conciliation Party].

Our sources said that the distribution of the mayoralties to the PCN, the PDC and ARENA will trigger the economic recovery of the country, because the Salvadoran people expect the new municipal authorities to take prompt action to benefit their respective communities.

The new municipal councils throughout the country will be sworn in on 5 October.

The mayoralties were distributed equitably among the PCN, the PDC and ARENA. The most important thing, according to our sources, is "the civic interst demonstrated in this distribution, in contrast to the corrupt practices of the past."

The departmental capitals were distributed as follows: Ahuachapan, Usulutan, Zacatecoluca, San Miguel and La Union for the PCN; Sonsonate, San Salvador, San Vicente and Gotera for the PDC; and Santa Ana, Chalatenango, Cojutepeque, Sensuntepeque and Santa Tecla for ARENA.

La Union Department

The municipalities of La Union, Lislique, Pasaquina, Conchagua, Poloros, Intipuca, Bolivar, Meanguera del Golfo, San Jose de la Fuente and San Alejo went to the PCN. Santa Rosa de Lima, El Carmen, Nueva Esparta, Yucuaiquin and Yayantique went to the PDC. Anamoros, El Sauce, Concepcion de Oriente went to ARENA.

Usulutan

Santiago de Maria, Santa Elena, Concepcion Batres, Ereguayquin, Tecapan, California, Santa Maria, San Dionisio and Usulutan went to the PCN. Juquilisco, Puerto el Triunfo, Ozatlan, Alegria, San Francisco Javier, San Buenaventura and Jucuaran went to the PDC. Villa el Triunfo, Nueva Granada, San Agustin, Estanzuelas, Mercedes Umana, Jucuapa and Berlin went to ARENA.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN VICTORIES

In Chalatenango

PA132231 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] We are now receiving an unofficial report from Chalatenango. FMLN forces led by Commander (Dimas Rodriguez) have seized the towns of Jicaro and Las Vueltas, in Chalatenango Department. According to initial reports, the results of our forces' victorious actions are as follows: 58 soldiers captured, 10 soldiers killed, 8 wounded, 6 national guardsmen killed, 6 others wounded and an undetermined number of policemen captured. The dead include one sergeant and one cadet lieutenant.

Some 84 weapons were seized, as follows: 65 M-16's, 12 G-3's, 3 (?Czech weapons) 1 20-30 machineguns, 1 M-60 machinegun, 1 81-mm mortar, an MT-5 submachine gun, 3,000 rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition, 69 grenades for the 81-mm mortar, 2 TRT-77 radios, 20 industrial grenades, [granadas industriales] 15 cartridge belts with 200 rounds of ammunition and a large number of M-79 grenades.

As of noon on 12 October, our revolutionary foreces were in total control of the towns of Jicaro and Las Vueltas in Chalatenango Department. Later, we will provide additional information about our armed people's military victories.

In Torola, Perquin

PA132256 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 13 Oct 82

[War bulletin issued by the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Command in El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Text] We wish to report to the Salvadoran people that on 12 October the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front began the operations that it was assigned within the "1979-1980 Heroes and Martyrs of October" national military campaign. We have launched attacks on the enemy's positions in Torola, San Fernando and Perquin. So far, our operations are proceeding according to plans. Torola has been completely occupied. Our forces have overrun various enemy trenches in San Fernando and intense clashes are still going on in Perquin. The enemy has been dislodged from various strategic positions. Our forces have captured some of the enemy, while fierce fighting is still going on in Perquin. The enemy has used two A-37 planes and a helicopter to bomb the region. We still do not have a full report on the situation.

This is what we have so far: Five soldiers captured and several wounded; six paramilitary personnel captured and six killed; two G-3 rifles seized from the enemy. Our forces have also retrieved eight Czechoslovakian-made rifles. The FMLN forces have full control of Torola and are advancing on San Fernando. Meanwhile, a company of commandos from San Francisco Gotera is surrounded and under siege in Perquin.

Our forces have damaged an enemy helicopter. Our military actions began at 0400 and by 0730 Torola was occupied by our forces. At this moment, fierce clashes still going on. We will keep the people informed on the progress of the operations.

We salute all of our companeros and their leaders who are fighting throughout the country. We salute our companeros from the militias, those from the mass workers and those who have infiltrated the enemy's ranks. We salute the companeros who are political prisoners and those who are struggling for solidarity throughout the world, We also salute the Salvadoran people, while asking them to actively participate in reaping new and great victories, which will bring us the peace and freedom for which many fellow citizens gave their blood.

Let us meet the faith and belief of our fallen heroes with victory.

Revolution or death, we will win. United to fight until final victory.

[Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas, 1st military chief of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern General Command; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Baltazar, 2d military chief; Commander Rabindranath Armijo, Chico, 3d military chief.

Morazan, 12 October 1982.

San Fernando Occupied

PA140312 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Oct 82

["War bulletin No. 2" issued by the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in El Salvador, read by FMLN Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, alias Chico -- live relay]

[Text] In regard to the military operations that were begun today in Morazan Department, we report to the Salvadoran people and to the people of the world that:

1. At 1100 our forces seized control of the town of San Fernando, forcing the enemy to retreat and to seek refuge in the Honduran town of Colomoncagua. At this moment, everything is under control and our forces are carrying out various political activities with the people's enthusiastic participation.

2. At 1210, after 9 hours of combat, and as a result of a counterattack by our side, the enemy positions on Cerro [word indistinct] and Cerro Pelon were occupied. An undetermined number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Six G-3 rifles and five M-16 rifles were captured and seven prisoners were taken. They were all members of the [word indistinct] headquarters. At this time, the fighting has (?stopped) and our forces are advancing and are occupying further strategic positions. We are closing the cordon around the company in Perquin.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] General Command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front; Commander Jonas, Commander Balta, Commander Chico.

Weapons Seized

PA140010 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] We have just received the latest military reports from the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front General Command. These reports state that our forces have achieved the following total results in Perquin: We have recovered 26 M-16 rifles, 13 G-3 rifles, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 1 Browning pistol, 6 rounds for 90-mm cannon and we have taken 26 prisoners of war. Among them is a coporal and the captain of the company that was dislodged by our forces in Perquin, in Morazan Department. In addition, we inflicted 10 deaths on the dictatorship's troops.

FMLN MODESTO RAMIREZ CENTRAL FRONT ACTIVITIES

PA130450 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 12 Oct 82

["War Bulletin No. 1" issued by the General Staff of the Felipe Pena Front, within the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Front in El Salvador -- read by announcer]

[Text] On 12 October, guard units and guerrilla commands clashed in the revolutionary operation called "Companeros Eva, Chico and Tono and Other October Heroes, Till Final Victory."

The operation began at 0030 with simultaneous attacks on the enemy's positions in the villages of Cinquera, Cerro las Measas, La Joya and El Zapote, as well as in La Trinchera, between La Joya and Cerro las Mesas. All are located in Tejutepeque Municipality, Cabanas Department. Fighting also took place along the highway between Cinquera and Tejutepeque.

At 0140 our veteran troops seized La Trinchera and by 0300 and 0400 they had occupied positions in La Joya and El Zapote. The operation ended at 0600 with the following results: 1) The enemy suffered 25 casualties, including 15 dead, 5 wounded and 5 prisoners, 2 of whom are also wounded. They are all members of the 1st Company of the 1st Infantry Brigade from the San Carlos Garrison. 2) Our forces suffered eight casualties. Six were heroically killed in combat and two were wounded. 3) A preliminary inventory of material seized by our forces includes 14 M-16 rifles, each with 6 ammunition clips; 1 M-60 machinegun with 3 grenades [as heard] 1 M-79 grenade launcher with 15 grenades; 1 60-mm mortar with 15 rounds; 1 SRJ-77 two-way radio; around 3,000 rounds of 5.56 cal ammunition; and several grenades, uniforms, boots, [words indistinct] and canteens.

Commander (Ricardo) was in charge of the operation, supported by the following companeros; Companero (Vladimir) in La Trinchera, Companero (Francisco) in La Joya, Companeros Nestor and Jesus in El Zapote and Companero Julian in Las Mesas.

It is noteworthy that this operation took place no more than 800 meters from other advanced positions maintained by the same infantry brigade company in the villages of Santa Rica and Tejutepeque.

At 0600 our units in the east repelled the enemy's reinforcements, thus permitting the orderly withdrawal of our units involved in the action.

Long live Companeros Eva, Chico and Tono and all of the October Heroes!

Long live the heroic popular armed forces of liberation!

Our objective is to win, defeat and [word indistinct]. Revolution or death, the armed people will win. Revolution or death, we will win.

[Signed] Commander (Carlos Unzua) [words indistinct] of the General Staff.

FMLN ANNOUNCES PLANS TO SABOTAGE VEHICLES

PA132316 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Attention, attention, we hereby announce a communique issued by the FMLN to all of our people:

1. We wish to report that the military actions currently being carried out by our forces correspond to the military campaign called "Heroes and Martyrs of October 1979-80."

2. As of 12 October, we will sabotage all government vehicles found on the highways.

3. We urge the public and commercial transportation sectors to suspend circulation on the country's highways as of Thursday, 14 October.

4. As of 15 October, all public, commercial, governmental and all other kinds of vehicles found traveling the country's highways will be sabotaged.

5. There will be blackouts in the course of this campaign against the right and the armed forces' fascist high command; we therefore ask our people to take the necessary measures in this regard.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win.

GUATEMALA

OFFICIAL TERMS BELIZE OAS ADMISSION 'DIFFICULT'

PA130445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Edgar Sarceno, Guatemala's deputy minister of foreign affairs, said today that Belize's admission to the OAS would be "difficult," even though several countries are supporting the issue.

Sarceno, who is temporarily in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said: "Belize was admitted into the United Nations as a state but there will be difficulties in the OAS, because there is a law in the OAS Charter that prohibits its admission."

The deputy minister said that even though some American countries are trying to modify the OAS Charter -- the Bogota Charter -- and the Buenos Aires Protocol, they have not been successful, and there is an article in the OAS Charter that prohibits the admission of any country involved in a dispute with one of the OAS member-states.

This being the case, he added, some countries have asked that Belize be admitted as an observer at the OAS.

"Unfortunately, and despite the fact that Guatemala voted against this measure, some OAS member-countries have accepted Belize's participation as an observer at the organization's meetings," Sarceno said.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PA131504 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2116 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today rejected Amnesty International charges concerning the destruction of 64 settlements and the killing of 2,600 peasants from 23 March to July of this year.

The government terms the accusations as "false and unfounded" in a communique issued today here containing statements by Rafael Escobar, public relations under secretary of the presidency.

The government spokesman says the Amnesty International report seems more like a horror story conceived by an insane writer intent on scaring the world, than a report from an organization that wants to be considered respectable and deserving of credibility.

The communique adds that "the macabre way in which the report describes the murder of children and rape of women does not apply to countries like Guatemala, where the restraint provided by morals and religious convictions would allow no one to act that way, no matter how criminal the person may be."

The communique ends by saying that "the most terrible aspect of this case is the way in which the naivete of professional and intellectual sectors in Europe and America is being manipulated, leading them to believe untrue stories that are invented for political purposes."

19 SOLDIERS DIE IN GUERRILLA AMBUSH IN EL PETEN

PA130457 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala, 12 Oct (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Army revealed today that 19 soldiers died and 7 were seriously wounded when they were ambushed on Monday in the Sayaxche Region, El Peten Department, in the northern part of the country.

The military report said that the guerrillas detonated two mines in the path of the military patrol, which "was carrying out a routine operation in the area," and then opened fire on the soldiers.

The army also admitted that the guerrillas secured 19 Galil rifles," which are Israeli-made and are part of the regular equipment of Guatemalan soldiers.

This is the first time since all military information was restricted to official bulletins that the Guatemalan Army has reported a clash with guerrillas that admitted so many caualties on the military side.

During the last few months, El Peten Department has witnessed an increase in guerrilla activity; according to inhabitants of the region, clashes with the army have been frequent.

ANTISUBVERSIVE PLAN YIELDING GOOD RESULTS

PA130222 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The army has settled some 3,500 peasants in the town of Chuatalun, in San Martin Jinotepeque, Chimaltenango. These peasants recently sought military protection after fleeing a subversive camp at which they had been held for over 10 months.

A military officer said that during an armed clash in which the rebels lost several commanders the peasants took advantage of the confusion to flee the camp.

[Begin recording of unidentified officer] The subversive groups took these peasants from their communities last January to be used as cover in their attacks on army patrols. This explains -- and the Guatemalan and international public should be aware of this -- why many of the clashes between army troops and subversive bands resulted in the death of women, children and a lot of innocent people. They were used against their will to shield these criminals, who later try to blame the army for these crimes.

Two weeks ago Sunday, when 27 persons were killed in an ambush of our forces, the subversives lost 7 commanders. Now, however, speaking with these peasants who sought the army's protection, we learned that among those who were killed in the ambush were 7 commanders, which caused the rebels to lose control over those who were being held by force. That is why these people sought military protection 3 days ago. [end recording]

The military officer revealed that the offensive against the subversives is part of an army plan called Victory 82. The results of this operation have been so successful that it is ahead of schedule.

[Begin recording] The Guatemalan Army, through its general command, has implemented a plan called Victory 82, which includes the current military operations. At the same time, the army has established a plan for operational support in the areas of conflict. We feel that the fact that these peasants sought protection from the army shows that the military pressure against the subversive groups has become unbearable. Meanwhile, the armed forces, together with the private sector and the departmental institutional coordinating boards, are helping the people; thus, those who had previously been deceived and, in some cases, even forced to stay with the rebels now seek the army's protection.

We expected these reactions to begin to appear in late November, within the context of Victory 82 and the operational support plan. This, however, has taken place a month earlier, which indicates the success of the plan. [end recording]

The military spokesman said that the refugees include some who previously participated in actions against the army. There will be no reprisal against them, he noted; instead, they will be given all necessary assistance.

[Begin recording] Our intelligence services established that there are some among the refugees who participated in armed actions against the army. The army's new philosophy, however, is that these people were victims of deception; therefore, we are willing to help them, while also seeking their cooperation.

There will be no reprisal against them, as the operational support plan is intended to win back those who were deceived by the subversives and exhort them to join in the nation's development process. [end recording]

PGT SECRETARY GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMED STRUGGLE

PA101700 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Oct 82

[Insert entitled "Guatemalan Labor Party: Shift to Armed Struggle" an interview granted by Carlos Gonzalez, secretary general of the Guatemalan Labor Party, to Correspondent Marta Harnecker in September 1982; place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] If the reactivation of the movement of the masses was yesterday's way to make the revolutionary process advance after defeats suffered by guerrilla fronts, now "the right way to produce this reactivation is through armed struggle." Carlos Gonzalez, secretary general of the Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT], maintained in an interview that we report below.

This statement is not a personal opinion. It is the result of a tactical turn that the PGT announced to the Guatemalan people on 1 May 1981. In this announcement the PGT informed the public of its decision to contribute "to the struggle of the revolutionary movement in order to pave the way for a revolutionary war."

According to Gonzalez, this tactical readjustment was caused by "a need to seek a viable and possible solution for a relative decline" of the popular movement due to an increase in the repressive actions of the Guatemalan military dictatorship." The experience of these past 3 years, he added, "is showing us very clearly that the best way to produce this reactivation is by stepping up the armed struggle."

The PGT is so convinced of this that it no longer proposes the creation of political, ideological and organizational conditions to carry out armed actions. According to its leader, the PGT now suggests that "it is only through military work" that they can advance "in areas where there are difficulties" for that type of work. He further states: "We are convinced that if we can work successfully in that direction, the popular movement will not only undergo an extensive and forceful reactivation but we will be putting ourselves in the best position, through this reactivation, to deal new and harsher blows to the ruling military dictatorship."

Gonzalez admitted that, in addition to the country's situation, one of the factors that leads them to this conclusion is "the unifying process that has been started and which includes political-military organizations such as the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization and the Rebel Armed Forces...." Gonzalez notes that in his party's opinion, "no political-military organization by itself and on its own can reach this goal."

The fact that his political organization is concentrating its actions on the view toward a revolutionary war doesn't mean that it is abandoning the fronts of the masses where it works. However, its leadership admits that "the possibilities for legal work have been gradually decreasing in the country" but it doesn't believe that "they are all gone."

No to the Hopes for Legalization

"The important, necessary thing," he says emphatically, "is to find a path by which the masses can use their experience to improve the level of their actions, which is what the struggle demands in our present circumstances. If we are able to gain legal space through which we can promote certain war tasks, we would be very wrong if we didn't take advantage of it with boldness and initiative. The masses cannot be bound to rigid and narrowminded schemes or patterns."

"Consequently, at this point, we don't have to make our practical activities, as a function of our fundamental orientation, depend on either a real or alleged legal possibility. No: We are not discarding this possibility, but we are encouraging any illusions. What we have to do is create widespread internal conditions -- they need not be exactly legal -- so that wherever the masses may be, they can express their discontent. Their struggle and their activity, therefore, will be the result of either legal or clandestine work, depending on circumstances. Most work will probably be clandestine. In either case, everything must be done to mobilize, organize and unite an increasing number of forces in order to confront an enemy which, although still numerically and technically superior in the military area -- and it will continue to be superior for some time -- has many political weaknesses and limitations. The very opposite is happening to the people's movement, which has accumulated rich experience, much determination, initiative and capacity."

"We know what our party's situation is. Therefore, to be called or to call ourselves the vanguard would be like preaching in the desert. The vanguard -- and this is something you know as well as I -- is won, is achieved in the struggle."

Expanding on this idea, Gonzalez later adds:

"After the experiences nearby in Central America, it is evident that we must be objective. We can't see this matter of being the vanguard as the result of a decree. It will result from the contribution that each one and everyone together can make to the struggle. If our party manages to become the vanguard of the process, we won't be the ones to say it. It will be our people, and the other organizations which will say it. If the other political-military organizations become the vanguard, then our people will recognize this and we ourselves will have to recognize it."

Finally, he said that it is important to his party that "this message" reach the armed organizations clearly so they can understand the party's attitude. He adds: "By talking they will be able to learn as clearly as possible what we think about unity, how we feel we should participate in it and the perspective that must be outlined by common agreement. I am beginning to believe that this interview might be a good way to achieve this objective."

EGP COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON MASS PARTICATION

PA101845 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 6 Oct 82

[Insert entitled "Poor People's Guerrilla Army, a Mass Work for the War" on interview granted by Rolando Moran, commander in chief of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, to Correspondent Marta Harnecker, no date or place given: capitalized passages appeared in boldface in original]

[Excerpts] The revolutionary war in Guatemala cannot be conceived without the mass participation of the people. This thesis is one of the pillars of the strategy of the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army [EGP].

The EGP, one of the strongest political-military organizations currently operating in the country, began forming abroad in the late 1960's. Its first contingent entered the national territory in 1972. After a lengthy period of "implementation," in which it carried out sporadic armed actions, it began its "phase of continued military action," which is currently on the rise, about 2 years ago.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF THE MASSES IN THE WAR

Now, what does the active participation of the masses in the war mean? It is not only a matter of carrying out direct military activities (guerrilla, paramilitary or self-defense activities) of activities connected with a war economy. It is also a matter -- and a very important one -- of participating "politically" in the war.

The EGP leader then explains the meaning of this assertion: "The masses participate in the war politically by incorporating all the instruments of struggle characteristic of the masses. They incorporate their struggle, but add to them the political content of the struggle for power. That is a characteristic of the revolutionary mass organizations.... They do not abandon the forms of struggle characteristic of the masses: Strikes, protests, marches, as has indeed been the case. For instance, the representatives of the mass organizations participated in the seizure of the Spanish Embassy. Actions may be staged which may have outcomes as violent as that."

SPECIAL WORK WITH THE MOST ADVANCED SECTOR OF THE MASSES

"For the purpose of developing the peoples' war to its fullest, we feel that special work must be carried out with this advanced sector of the masses. This sector must nourish the so-called revolutionary mass organizations. You can impose a certain degree of discipline on this advanced sector of the masses, for it understands discipline and assimilates it. You can impose on them certain forms of organization which are not the free rules of organization followed by the unions, the cooperatives, etc. This advanced sector of the masses can be led to confront repression directly through self-defense tasks, struggles, etc. This sector accepts a certain degree of preparation and use of clandestine and semiclandestine measures. You can do all this without harming their willingness, their determination and their conviction that they also have to fight for the immediate and general economic demands of their class or sector. This sector does not abandon the struggle. All the same, this sector does not automatically become part of the vanguard."

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTAL PHASE OF THE WAR

So far, we have reviewed the major EGP guidelines regarding the work of the masses within the context of the revolutionary peoples' war. Now let's take a look at the stages that this organization envisions in the development of the war. In a document on military strategy, the EGP distinguishes several phases in the development of peoples' revolutionary war: Two initial phases, the phase of implementation and the phase of armed propaganda, which have taken 7 long years to develop.

According to the organization's foremost leader, thses phases have now been completed. He feels, however, that these are paths which any newly active armed organization must tread. Proof of this, he insists, is the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization [ORPA], which began "its military activities 8 years after we did and has had to begin by making armed propaganda as we did: seizing towns, agitating, distributing leaflets, etc."

A PROCESS THAT REQUIRES PROPER PACING

Going on to the subject of the unity among the political-military organizations -- unity between the EGP, the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the PGT [Guatemalan Labor Party] (national directorate nucleus) began taking shape in early 1969 and culminated with the founding of ORPA in 1980 -- he says it is very important that this subject be viewed as "a process" and that it be conducted at a "suitable pace." "In the first place, it is important that the term unity be understood, let us say, both strategically and in depth. This must occur at the level of the organizations' directorates. In the second place, it is important that there be awareness, or some instinct, of the need for unity at the rank-and-file level of the various organizations. Also, it is important that the people at that level, through their experience, begin feeling the need to establish unity as a means to overcome the obstacles that keep them from triumphing over an enemy that is very determined and very repressive. In the third place -- and this is the most difficult part -- it is necessary for the middle-level cadres -- which are both the products and the protagonists of disagreements and differences and which are the most inclined to clash -- to understand and be willing to accept unity.

UNITY MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE STRUGGLE

Roland Moran, who has experienced the internal struggles between the PGT and the FAR, and then between the FAR and his own organization of which he is a founder, attaches great importance to this process leading toward unity.

"In the first place, at the outset, it will produce an acceleration of the entire war process. In the second place, it will lead to a strengthening of all the organizations together and of each organization individually, both politically and militarily....What I believe will happen -- and this is very important -- is that unity will be projected toward the construction of much more complete, homogeneous and objective vanguard, which will better respond to Guatemala's needs and realities.

"No single guerrilla movement alone can be our people's effective vanguard."

EGP BLAMES U.S. FOR CONTINUED REPRESSION

PA101915 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Guatemala's Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army [EGP] has released a document in Mexico City in which it accuses the U.S. Government of maintaining repression in their country and explains why the guerrillas are still active. The document charges that U.S. military aid to the Guatemalan Army has played an important role in the massacres of entire populations, In the dissolution of the people's organization and in the kidnappings and murders of members of the opposition.

The EGP, a member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, also stresses that the prevalent reality, characterized by poverty and terror, has led the organization to fight in order to change the nation's undignified and inhuman situation.

Finally, the document states that of the 456 transnational companies currently operating in Central America, 125 operate in Guatemala, where the United States controls almost all industrial production.

EGP REPORTS ON EARLY SEPTEMBER ACTIVITIES

PA131245 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] During the first 2 weeks of September, the Guatemalan Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army, EGP, carried out one combat operation and five harrassment attacks against troops of the regime directed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt.

In a bulletin published in Mexico City the guerrilla organization said that these actions, which also included eight sabotage operations, are only one of the many duties of this and another organizations that make up the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, URNG.

The EGP also charged that troops of the Guatemalan regime attacked, Buena Vista, Ojo de Agua, (Finalito) and other villages in the Huehuetenango Department where they murdered many residents.

ORPA INFLICTS 2,306 CASUALTIES OVER 3 YEARS

PA091730 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 3 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Guatemala, 3 Oct (ANN) -- the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization (ORPA) has inflicted 2,306 casualties on government forces during the 3 years of its political-military activities. According to a communique received here, ORPA has lost only 69 activists so far.

Upon celebrating its third anniversary yesterday, ORPA claimed to have carried out 905 political-military actions and 66 ambushes of army troops, which resulted in 75 battles and the destruction of 53 military vehicles and 4 airplanes.

ORPA spokesmen also maintained that the government has exaggerated its "victories" and has used psychological warfare in an effort to misinform the public, presenting the revolutionary movement as if it were semi-destroyed, "after having razed several peasant towns in an attempt to paralyze the people's struggle against its terror."

ORPA spokesmen say that the "scorched-earth" policy pursued by President Efrain Rios Montt's coupist regime has earned the hatred of the masses and is hastening their enlishment in the revolutionary movements. Other dissident groups, such as the Rebel Armed Forces, the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, and the Guatemalan Labor Party, feel the same way; thus, last January they all joined together to create the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

ORPA REPORTS 15-29 AUGUST ACTIVITIES

PA101922 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] A communique released by Guatemala's ORPA [Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization] states that the actions staged by that organization between 15 and 29 August 1982 include 5 ambushes and the seizure of 27 ranches. The communique adds that during the incidents, the regime's troops sustained 18 casualties.

According to the communique released by this guerrilla organization, which is a member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, these and other activities were carried out in the departments of San Marcos, Quezaltenango, Suchitepequez and Escuintla.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA090253 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2145 GMT 8 Oct 82

["Excerpt" of speech by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica to the UN General Assembly on 8 October -- recorded]

[Text] [broadcast in progress] ...particularly since the inauguration of its new constitutional and democratic government headed by Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova, it has been carrying out a determined effort to contribute to the pacification of Central America. This pacifist position has deep roots in our history and our people's conscience.

Honduras is a country located in the middle of our region. It has borders with El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans bathe its coasts. During the 19th century and part of the 20th century, Honduras only suffered from its geopolitical position. Its territory was frequently used to settle disputes between political factions of neighboring states or conflicts between states. Central American political developments roused the passions of many Hondurans, and the internal wars that they provoked caused grief and destruction.

Fortunately, from the historical experience to which I have referred we have been able to rise above that era, and the Honduran nation has been strengthened by replacing confrontation with civilized and democratic political debate.

The development of Honduras' economic structures did not permit the emergence of a dominant group to control the national wealth. Instead, the main production sector was monopolized by foreign interests, particularly in export activity, and this caused capital to be depleted from the country. That is why economic differences in Honduras have not caused an abyss between social sectors. We do not have hegemonic oligarchic groups or local aristocracies. That is why it is (?not unusual) for an economically, politically and professionally successful man to come in many cases from humble origins. They are self-made men, forged in their daily work.

That hard-working characteristic is shown with various actions carried out in the current times. Everyone is aware that the countries that have most suffered the impact of recession on the American Continent are those which, like ours, do not have energy resources. Nevertheless, Honduras has made a great domestic effort to readjust its economy and to fully meet all its economic and financial commitments. This has enabled it to safeguard the stability of its currency and its image as a responsible country in the international economic community. In the social field, Honduras can be proud of having a free, strong and pluralistic labor movement.

Additional Coverage

PA092033 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Address delivered by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica before the UN General Assembly on 8 October -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The creation of the United Nations was an encouraging sign for the peoples of the world. This (?organization) established the mechanisms for peace and cooperation that were required to lift up a world that had been prostrated by war.

Although the ideological confrontation among the superpowers soon paralyzed valuable initiatives, leading us closer to the abyss of military confrontation on many occasions, it is nonetheless true that, since the United Nations is a universal forum for open discussion, it has allowed mankind to survive.

Although it has scored numerous and important achievements, the passage of time has placed us in a situation that demands a conscious effort by its member-states to strengthen the role of the United Nations and its basic organizations in the search for international peace and security. In fact, today's world troubles our spirits. Countless conflicts that have long remained unsolved, others of more recent appearance and both local and international tensions in various parts of our world, leave no room for a peaceful and safe view of our collective future.

The fragility of the current international structure indicates to us, therefore, that given the dangers threatening international peace and security it would be wise to meet a basic obligation to mankind: To promote and strengthen the methods of preventing international conflicts with all available means.

Honduras has insisted in past General Assembly meetings that mankind's future depends upon real chances of negotiating and effectively bridging the opposing interests that are at play in the international sphere.

The Honduran people and government are fully aware of the circumstances that threaten their internal and [word indistinct] peace. Roberto Suazo Cordova, the president of my country, said upon assuming power in our nation that Honduras does not wish to serve as an arbiter of the region's anguish, expectations and hopes, because that is not its proper role, but that it does hope to be a factor that promotes equilibrium and harmony, by adhering to the principles of nonintervention and self-determination, and to help in rendering Central America an area of peaceful coexistence in whih its leaders may establish and maintain understanding through constructive dialogue. I want Central America, the Honduran president has said, to be an area of peace, free of the torment of the warlike rumble of polarizing confrontations.

Consistent with our desire to take tangible steps in the Central American area that will ease tensions and stop the violence, with its irreparable consequences, Honduras has presented a peace proposal that has met with broad national and international support. It consists of six points that, in my government's opinion, reflect the basic issues to be discussed. Still, we do not exclude the possibility of discussing other issues related to the essential goal of achieving peace in the area that may be raised by other states that are equally interested in achieving agreement on such pressing [word indistinct].

We contend that the arms race is a lingering threat to the destiny of nations and to the very survival of the human race. Consequently, we feel that the excessive expenditures on military weapons should be used instead to fight misery and poverty, to promote the overall well-being of peoples, to provide technical and scientific assistance, to overcome the backwardness that plagues the developing countries and to help to build a new international economic order, so as to ease the tensions that are making our contemporary era even more dramatic.

I wish to state clearly and firmly that Honduras is a victim of problems resulting from internecine conflicts in its neighboring countries and that these problems threaten its security. With proven direct participation by foreign forces, Honduras is threatened by terrorism, which violates fundamental human rights and seeks to undermine the entire democratic process that we are building. The recent terrorist acts have been rejected by the Honduran people, who strongly repudiate violence, which works to destroying peace and which tramples on human dignity, as a vehicle of political action.

Mr President: Honduras wishes to devote all of its efforts to the consolidation of political democracy and economic and social development. It wants and needs a climate of peace and security, of stability and harmony, in order to be able to overcome the current economic crisis that plagues it. It also wants to establish social justice through peaceful change.

Mr President: In conjunction with Costa Rica, Honduras has continued to look for formulas by which to solve the troublesome Central American situation through peace and effective democracy. On 4 October, a meeting of foreign ministers from several Central American and Caribbean countries was held in San Jose, for the purpose of reviewing formulas that may lead to a real and effective achievement of these goals. A particularly significant development was the creation of a Forum of Peace and Democracy, which will be charged with implementing peace initiatives on the basis of any agreements reached by the region's countries. This gathering of democratic countries stressed the need to contribute to the region's pacification, to promote and strengthen overall democratic institutionality in the countries [word indistinct] and to establish an appropriate structure of intraregional and international cooperation in several fields, within a framework of peace, security, democracy and development.

We trust that the Nicaraguan Government will endorse this new initiative and the principles inspiring it, because we feel that if Nicaragua (?gears) and orients its revolutionary process toward democracy, pluralism and nonalignment, it will be a fundamental factor in political stability, peace and security for the Central American region.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar asked me today to meet with the Nicaraguan foreign minister at UN Headquarters, without prejudicing other current developments and initiatives and taking advantage of our mutual presence here at the general assembly. I have accepted this fraternal invitation extended by the secretary general, in order to give tangible proof, once and for all, at this forum -- where the goals of peace, justice, cooperation and freedom converge -- of the Honduran Government's unflinching willingness to engage in dialogue, to achieve an overall exchange of viewpoints on the Central American region's current problems.

I am but emphasizing the words of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, who, while addressing the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents, said that we Hondurans will never resort to aggression or threats against our neighbors because we firmly believe that all differences among states can be settled peacefully.

Mr President, my government is confident that all Central American states identify themselves with this postulate and that, free of any desire to achieve predominance or to engage in ideological confrontations, which are alien to the spirit of our destiny and the reality of our history, a free and democratic Central American will crown its efforts with the laurels of peace.

Our people are united in the search for material and spiritual betterment and for a strengthening of Honduras' nationality through solid institutions that are guided by justice, freedom and national harmony. We are also united in our international policy. That is why it is not whimsical to insist on peace; why it is not utopian. Men of good will and generous ideas know how to get together. The leaders who today [words indistinct] the supreme mandate of a government leader is to procure the people's happiness through respect for their dignity and through the practice of harmonious coexistence inevitably end up in tyranny, doomed to failure.

Mr President: History contains many lessons and Honduras has learned from it. We Hondurans have chosen the promising path of democracy through the fertile course of peace. Thank you, Mr President.

SUAZO LETTER TO LOPEZ PORTILLO, HERRERA CAMPINS

PA131750 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text of letter, dated 11 October 1982, from Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President and dear friend:

I was very pleased to receive the visit of Messrs (Enrique Aristiguieta) and (Rafael Emiliano Marquez), who gave me your fraternal greeting and expressed your desire to arrange a meeting of the Mexican, Venezuelan and Nicaraguan heads of state in Caracas on 13 October to discuss the current Central American situation.

As I personally told Messrs (Aristiguieta) and (Marquez), I have an engagement in San Pedro Sula on 13 October which is unavoidable because it involves a meeting with the victims of the kidnapping which was recently perpetrated by a terrorist group in that city. My moral obligation to my compatriots who suffered from the terrorist onslaught unfortunately prevents me, therefore, from being there on the proposed date.

Nevertheless, I feel that a meeting at the highest level with the active participation of Mexico and Venezuela would be very beneficial to the cause of regional peace. In order for a presidential meeting to be successful, it must be carefully organized. In view of this, I take the liberty of making the following remarks:

In the first place, I wish to stress that an initiative backed by eight countries in the Central American and Caribbean areas is currently pending. Its purpose is to jointly review the regional crisis and to analyze the various peace proposals in order to find coincidences which may lead to a solution of that crisis.

The Costa Rican foreign minister has been placed in charge of transmitting to all states in the region the contents of the final minutes of the meeting of foreign ministers and obtaining their views on the proposal's principles and conditions for peace. I understand that Foreign Minister Volio will soon be making the pertinent arrangements with Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. As one of the promoters of this initiative, in conjunction with Costa Rica, I hope [as heard] that Mexico and Venezuela were invited to the first meeting in San Jose and were unable to attend. I also hope that the other countries that did not participate in that meeting will join this effort for peace and democracy.

In the second place, all views which may be submitted to Foreign Minister Volio will be useful, in my opinion, in drafting a new working document which could be reviewed as soon as possible during a new meeting of foreign ministers which would be attended by all of the countries that participated in the San Jose meeting and all other Central American and Caribbean countries which may wish to join and contribute to the search for solutions to the region's strife-torn situation.

The foreign ministers must have the necessary time to draft and agree on a basic document, which would be submitted for consideration to the heads of state in the area, who would subsequently meet. I think that it would be advisable to make adequate arrangements for a summit meeting in order not to scuttle such an important initiative. I also (?feel) that we, the heads of state, must attend such a meeting with a willingness to undertake serious commitments to restore political balance and security in the region by adopting solutions to critical internal situations, bilateral issues and multilateral problems.

I visualize an overall solution to regional problems which would leave no room for doubt about the existence of a frank and firm determination to consolidate peace and democracy in Central America. In my opinion, the bases for understanding were very appropriately set out in the recent meeting in San Jose. The most important of these bases are the following:

1. To propitiate the solution of internal conflicts through political understandings leading to the establishment, in all countries in the region, of democratic, representative and pluralistic systems based on the people's will as expressed in ordinary and free elections.

2. To respect and promote human, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

3. To promote national reconciliation in cases in which deep divisions have arisen within society by creating opportunities for participation within the framework of democratic processes and institutions, without discrimination of any kind.

4. To prevent the use of territory for the purpose of providing support, supplies, training and (?guidance) to terrorist or subversive elements in other states.

5. To stop arms smuggling in the region.

6. To stop the arms race and achieve a reduction of armament and military forces in the region to the levels required to maintain public order and for national defense and also to ban the importation of heavy weapons of obvious offensive capacity.

7. To reduce the number of foreign military and other advisers as well as the foreign military and security forces throughout the region.

8. To agree to establish effective mechanisms to monitor compliance with undertaken commitments and to internationally watch over and supervise ports, airports, border areas adn other strategic areas in the countries in the region.

9. To respect international treaties, especially those referring to the delimitation and demarcation of borders and to also respect the traditional jurisdictional lines of the states to keep new disputes or conflicts from arising.

10. To prevent and solve conflicts among states through the peaceful means recognized by international law.

In addition, I wish to inform you that my government has remained open to dialogue with Nicaragua. On 8 October, the Honduran foreign minister held a meeting with the Nicaraguan foreign minister at the UN headquarters under the sponsorship of the UN secretary general. In this meeting, matters of bilateral and regional interest were discussed. The two ministers agreed on the need to revive the dialogue between the two countries both at the level of a new meeting of foreign ministers and new meetings among military officers, as scheduled, in order to avert land and maritime territorial incidents.

I feel that a continuation of these bilateral contacts will help ease tensions and conclude lasting agreements between the two states.

Mr President and dear friend, I hope that these ideas will be of use in regard to the valuable peace effort you are promoting, because they have been put forth with the spirit of harmony and understanding harbored by the government which I head according to the will of the Honduran people.

Mr President, please accept this renewed expression of my highest consideration and personal esteem.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova, president of the republic

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICAN JOURNALISTS MEET WITH TOMAS BORGE

San Jose Report

PA121800 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[By Beltran Meza]

[Text] As part of the scheduled program, a delegation of Costa Rican journalists visited one of the settlements where hundreds of Miskito families live.

The visiting journalists also met with Interior Minister Tomas Borge who, among other things, referred to the recent foreign ministers' meeting in San Jose, which excluded Nicaragua and other countries, reportedly due to maneuvers by the U.S. representative to the meeting.

Borge, however, mainly emphasized the Nicaraguan people's efforts to defend their revolution. These efforts are currently one of the main issues of discussion in the area. Here is what Commander Borge had to say on the subject:

[Begin recording] We have a great advantage. We do not want to boast about our might, but the fact is that aside from the marked improvement of our weapons and other war materiel, we have an unquestionable force working on behalf of our revolution: The people participating in the defense of the revolution. The quantity of weapons our country can absorb is much greater than that which all governments of Central America together could ever absorb because in our country each Nicaraguan is a potential fighter. This means that in the last resort, the Nicaraguan people will be the ones to determine the outcome of a war; the popular masses who are determined to play their role in any conflict will decide.

Since we are not aggressors, we will necessarily have to be attacked; therefore, any armed conflict with us would have to start on Nicaraguan territory. If any force should try to engage in such a venture, it would have to face an entire population.

Regardless of how strong the military backing that force might claim to have, in view of its lack of popular support, since it represents reactionary and anti-popular interests, it is obvious that we would have a big strategic advantage over other Central American governments or forces. [end recording]

Borge Criticizes U.S.

PA121857 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Last night, while welcoming 13 Cost Rican journalists on their return from the Tasba Pri settlements on the Atlantic Coast, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez told them of the revolutionary government's efforts to improve the penal system despite the country's economic limitations.

The 13 journalists, who belong to the radio and television media, the Journalists Association and the National University of Costa Rica, are on visit to get first-hand information on the revolution's situation.

Commander Borge also talked to them about the revolutionary government's efforts to improve relations with the church hierarchy. In another part of his statement, Borge stressed that he did not attach any validity to the meeting of some Central American foreign ministers in San Jose because the spokesman for the participants was the U.S. Government representative. All of our countries should respect themselves and show a minimum of national dignity by acting as their own spokesmen at meetings, he stressed.

Borge made the following statement to the "Extra" newscast this morning:

[Begin recording in progress] ...the meeting that took place in San Jose, because, apart from the will of the Costa Rican Government and apart from the will of those who were present, we feel that this was a sort of attempt by the United States, by the North American government, to justify its failure to give the meeting a broader scope, its failure to arrange for a meeting of the OAS, as in the case with the Dominican Republic.

We are concerned because this may be a prelude to a legal justification of armed aggression. Therefore, it is worth noting that the leading spokesman at a meeting of Latin American countries was a North American. It is also noteworthy that the same government, that the same representative of the North American government, Mr Enders, said that Nicaragua, Mexico and Venezuela should not be invited, just because the aim was to listen to the voice of the region and the voice that is being heard is not that of the region but that of a U.S. spokesman.

Therefore, somewhere in between there should be discussion of the national dignity of each country. I think that all of our countries should have a bit more respect for themselves and [words indistinct] their national pride. This is because if we Latin Americans decide to meet, the leading spokesmen at our meetings should be a Latin American, not the representative of a government which has been noted for not being a friend of Latin America. Not even the most reactionary elements on this continent have failed to realize that not only the present but all past North American administrations have historically been enemies of our peoples. [end recording]

Borge on Central America

PA130057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1733 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Managua, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge has said that in the last 6 months there have been 52 separate plots to murder him, while at the same time describing the recent foreign ministers meeting in San Jose as a "prelude" to an attack on this country.

In answering questions put by 13 Costa Rican journalists who are currently visiting this country, Borge added that "the same is true of other leaders of the revolution."

On the recent foreign ministers meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica, Commander Borge said that his country does not recognize the decisions made by several foreign ministers and by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, as valid.

"We believe that the suggestion made by the Mexcian and Venezuelan presidents -- that the parties involved, Honduras and Nicaragua, should meet in their presence -- is much more sensible," Borge said.

Borge described the San Jose meeting as a "prelude to a legal justification for an armed attack," promoted by the United States in view of its inability to convoke the OAS, as in the case involving the Dominican Republic.

Borge added that if Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio decides to come to Nicaragua, it will have to be to discuss bilateral matters and not to "talk about the San Jose meeting," because "those are obvious things that are already known here."

In regard to a statement by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, who denied the existence of anti-Sandinist detachments on the border, Borge told the Costa Rican journalists that if they have been invited to visit the border, they should take the Honduran authorities up on it.

"With the help of the Honduran residents in the area, the journalists will be able to prove that the former guards are there, in the Honduran area, because it is very difficult to hide 5,500 counterrevolutionaries," he added.

Borge envisaged the possibility that Honduras' strategy will be to provoke a border war and "to carry out air operations and some commando attacks" as rearguard support for the irregular armed bands that are moved into Nicaraguan territory.

"The Hondurans will not be foolish enough to enter Nicaraguan territory, because they know that they will be annihilated by armed people," Borge emphasizsd.

The minister added that "unquestionably, our people are on our side, while if the aggressors arm their people, there is a chance that those weapons will be turned against them."

ACTIVITIES OF TRUONG CHINH DELEGATION REPORTED

Visits Marti Tomb

FL131918 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] This morning Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the SRV, laid a wreath at the Jose Marti Monument in Revolution Plaza to pay homage to the Cuban National Hero. The Vietnamese leader was accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, commander of the revolution and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, other leaders of the Cuban party and government and the other members of the high-level delegation which he heads.

This is Truong Chinh's first official activity since his arrival in our country.

Official Talks Open

FL140031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Official talks between the delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Cuba open today at the main offices of Cuba's Communist Party. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, head the Cuban side, and Truong Chinh, chairman of Vietnam's Council of State and member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Political Bureau, leads the delegation of that fraternal country.

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS WITH SOTO

FL131720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the party's Central Committee Secretariat, has received the delegation of the Economic Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by (Le Quang), deputy chief of the department, and (Hue Ben Ho), director general of the office of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

During the talks, which transpired in a climate of frank camaraderie and confraternity, opinions were exchanged on the experiences of both parties in the world economy and other aspects of interest.

During its visit to our country, the Vietnamese delegation has exchanged experiences and opinions with leaders and officials of the Central Planning Board, the Foreign Trade Ministry and the National Bank of Cuba.

RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM SILES ZUAZO INAUGURATION

FL131727 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned to Havana last night together with a delegation that accompanied him to the inauguration of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Jorge Lezcano, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice presidencies, were part of the Cuban delegation to the inauguration of the new Bolivian president.

MERCENARY ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED AT UNITED NATIONS

FL131930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Cuba has condemned mercenary activities against several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America before a UN General Assembly commission. Speaking to the Sixth Commission of the UN General Assembly, Cuban delegate Olga Valdes said that despite the advances of civilization and development of international rights, mercenary activities continue to exist as an abominable practice more akin to the era when barbarism reigned and the law of the strongest prevailed.

The Cuban representative cited the attacks perpetrated by mercenaries against Nicaragua, the Seychelles Islands, Grenada and many other nations in flagrant violation of resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly.

DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO BULGARIA

PA111241 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Manuel Vila Sosa, Cuban domestic trade minister, ended his 3-day visit to Bulgaria on Saturday. In Bulgaria, Vila Sosa and his Bulgarian counterpart, Georgi Karamanev, signed a scientific-technical cooperation protocol and one for the exchange of products among the respective ministeries. The document provides for an exchange of basic products in the amount of 2 million rubles for 1983.

During his visit to Bulgaria, Vila Sosa met with Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Vila Sosa also received the medal commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov.

ETHIOPIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RISQUET DELEGATION

FL081317 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa -- President Mengistu Haile Mariam today received Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and Secretariat, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Ethiopia as head of a party-state delegation.

Risquet delivered a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to the Ethiopian head of state emphasizing the fraternal bonds that unite the two peoples and the revolutions of the two countries. Mengistu and the delegation headed by Risquet held a long exchange of views on matters of mutual interest and the relations between Cuba and Ethiopia.

The head of the Ethiopian state and Risquet emphasized the need for enforcement of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 for the independence of Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by South Africa.

Delegation Departs

FL121614 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1445 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The high-level party - state delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, has ended its official friendly visit to Ethiopia. Risquet and his retinue were seen off by Berhanu Baye, member of the Executive Committee of the commission for organizing the party of the working people of Ethiopa, other members of this organization and high-ranking government and state officials.

During its 1-week visit, the Cuban delegation was received by President Mengistu Haile Mariam, to whom Risquet delivered a message from President Fidel Castro Ruz.

The latest activities of the Cuban delegation included a visit to the (Drebeseit) rehabilitation center, which was established in 1977 to help the victims of the reactionary attacks against Ethiopa.

CABRIZAS IN LONDON FOR SUGAR TALKS WITH ISO

FL140039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas today began a private working visit in London in connection with the international situation of the sugar market.

During his stay in the British capital, Minister Cabrizas will hold talks with (William Miller), executive director of the International Sugar Organization [ISO].

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MEXICAN PRESIDENT

Santo Domingo Ceremony

FL112037 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2009 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo asserted here today that Latin America, united in its history, should be aware of its present to be able to face up better the onerous burdens of our future.

Upon receiving the key to the city and the certificate accrediting him as a distinguished guest, the Mexican head of state made the statement and added that this country is the only one in America in which history is deeply embedded, making it possible for us to go back in time. He said the Dominicans can be proud of their illustrious and modern city. It is a magnificent scene of an old city which is moving into the future.

Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, mayor of Santo Domingo and top leader of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, called President Jose Lopez Portillo a humanitarian, among other praise. Francisco Bautista, acting vice president of the municipality, said Lopez Portillo is one of the great men in Latin America for his tireless defense of human rights. Bautista presented the key to the City of Santo Domingo to President Jose Lopez Portillo, while Dr Francisco Pena Gomez presented the certiticate accrediting him as a distinguished guest.

Upon receiving the honors, the Mexican president said one can have a most (?reassuring) outlook of Latin America from here.

Jorge Blanco Reception

FL122013 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 11 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The reception hosted at the National Palace by Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco in honor of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo concluded a few moments ago. Accompanied by his wife, Mrs Asela Mera de Jorge, and members of his cabinet, representatives of the three branches of the government as well as other officials and professionals, the Dominican chief of state gave an official reception for the Mexican head of staff.

There were no speeches at the reception. President Jose Lopez Portillo was welcomed by officials and professionals from various sectors of the country.

Report on Talks

FL131435 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Most Dominicans believe that the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo may alleviate the critical economic situation which the country has been experiencing. Many feel that the government headed by President Salvador Jorge Blanco has taken advantage of the Mexican president's visit to explain urgent economic needs to him.

From these talks came the signing of an agreement by the two heads of state which will provide more than 55 million pesos deposited with the central bank. This money represents 30 percent of the value of Mexican oil imports covered under the San Jose accord.

It has been established that President Jorge Blanco discussed with his counterpart a number of plans aimed at easing the critical economic situation confronted by our government. The two presidents met on several occasions and President Lopez Portillo showed interest in hearing explanations of the economic problems.

Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez also discussed the economic problems with President Lopez Portillo. In his capacity as [word indistinct] of the government, Pena Gomez paid tribute to President Lopez Portillo at city hall and discussed several topics of interest with him. Dr Pena Gomez is also seeking economic aid from some friendly governments in order to confront the crisis of the national district's city hall.

Jorge Blanco Press Conference

FL122309 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2115 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The president of the Dominican Republic, Salvador Jorge Blanco, has asserted that the will of the people in electoral processes and the disappearance of dictatorships must be the first step to achieve economic and social stability in Latin America. In a press conference granted to Mexican journalists, the chief of state stressed the importance of the North-South dialogue and asked that the superpowers cooperate in finalizing the instruments for peaceful coexistence.

He asserted that the best means for American unity is the International Court of Justice, where violations of human rights can be denounced. He affirmed that Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo had thanked him for the Dominican Republic's support for the Mexico-Venezuela initiative aimed at avoiding a war between Honduras and Nicaragua.

He said that Mexico's purchase of sugar from his country, include in a joint communique issued yesterday and signed by the two heads of state, will benefit the Dominican Republic, because Mexico is a better market due to the prices and the advantage of lower freight rates. He stated that the income from sales of sugar to the United States and Europe is lower than the cost of production.

Referring to the San Jose Treaty, signed yesterday in that country, he said it allocates 30 percent of the total sales of oil to social development projects.

The document signed by the two heads of state expresses interest in studying projects to be submitted by the Dominican Republic in areas of social interest, such as housing, searching for oil with Mexican assistance and financing for the construction of dams.

Additional Report

FL131615 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0206 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Dominican Republic will sell up to 400,000 tons of sugar to Mexico through an agreement between the governments of the Dominican Republic and Mexico, Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco announced today.

The Dominican president, accompanied by members of his cabinet, held a press conference today at the third floor of the National Palace with Mexican journalists who accompanied the Mexican president on his official visit to this country.

Salvador Jorge Blanco said the sale of sugar would be at prices favorable to the two countries, mostly because the shipping costs are less than that paid in trade with Europe. It was announced that this possible sale resulted from talks held yesterday afternoon between the presidents of Mexico and the Dominican Republic. Jorge Blanco added that among other advantages, Mexico would be able to tell exactly what the cost of a kilogram of sugar would be during these times of fluctuating market. He said the Dominican Republic may sell up to 400,000 tons of sugar to Mexico.

During the lengthy press conference, Salvador Jorge Blanco said elsehwere that his country is studying the possibility of opening diplomatic missions in Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago, and increasing its participation in the economic and social organizations of the Caribbean, the United Nations and the OAS.

He pointed out that they have not considered the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Further on he said that highly developed countries ought to understand the needs of developing countries, their claims and goals. Developed countries should stress North-South dialogue and, he said, cooperate without imposing in order to improve the different instruments which help to attain unity.

The Dominican president responded to the questions of Mexican journalists and said it was essential to have enough patience at this time in order to ensure that the coming generations will have a better legacy that the one we inherited.

Elsewhere in the interview he referred to the agreement signed between Mexico and the Dominican Republic and said that it would facilitate the use of 50 or 60 million Dominican pesos. Although the money was available, they could not, until now, use it toward areas such as contruction of housing for the people.

He said the impact of the agreement signed with Mexico would be favorable to that country since Dominican sugar would be sold at a low price.

Lastly, he said that Mexico and Venezuela have taken great steps in supporting developing countries. He said that 50 percent of the Dominican Republic's imports are in oil. This means that capital depletion, when combined with the fall of prices in Dominican exports, has created a difficult situation in the country in that the balance of trade has been unfavorable for the Dominican Republic, he added.

Lopez Portillo Statements

PA131822 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Today in Santo Domingo, President Lopez Portillo harshly criticized those countries which from a position of arrogance and hegemony subjugate and intervene in the weaker countries. On the second day of his official visit to the Dominican Republic, the Mexican president urged the Latin American peoples to unite to confront the hegemonic countries.

Let us identify ourselves through our roots and our forefathers. Let us put an end to disunity and let us follow a common course, President lopez Portillo proposed to the Latin American countries. He then urged them to keep violence from being set up as the judge of arbitrary actions.

In the morning, the Mexican head of state dedicated a monument to honor Fray Anton de Montesinos, a defender of human rights, particularly of the Indians, who had been reduced to slavery by the Spanish conquistadores. Like Fray Anton de Montesinos, the Mexican president said, we must unite into a single voice to demand rights and justice and to condemn abuse and subjection. After dedicating the monument, President Lopez Portillo visited the Dominican capital's colonial sector. The Mexican president left Santo Domingo today and arrived at Mexico City's International Airport at 1800.

REGIME ASKS UN TO SETTLE ESSEQIBO DISPUTE

FL121230 Bridgetown CANA in English 1055 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, Oct 12, CANA-REUTER -- Guyana proposed yesterday that the World Court or the United Nations be asked to chose a method for the peaceful settlement of the territorial dispute between itself and Venezuela. In a speech to the General Assembly, Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said Venezuela's long-standing claim to about five-eights of his country's territory was an "unjustified attempt to satiate a thrist" for land and resources.

He said that under a 1966 Geneva accord the two countries were required to chose by September 18 last one of the means provided in the U.N. Charter for the settlement of disputes. Venezuela, he said, rejected Guyana's proposal for a judicial settlement, involving the World Court, and they were now required under the same agreement to consider the selection of "an appropriate international organ" to choose the means of settlement.

Mr Jackson said: "On Friday last, Guyana proposed to Venezuela that our two countries, in fulfillment of the Geneva agreement, seek to agree on an appropriate international organ to choose a means of pacific settlement.... "There are three of such wide international character that in our opinion any of these three organisations should be acceptable to both parties. These organisations are: the International Court of Justice, the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

"We are now suggesting therefore for the consideration of the Government of Venezuela recourse to one of these organisations. It is Guyana's belief that their international character recommends them as suitable. We put our confidence in them. We trust that Venezuela would be prepared to do likewise."

Mr Jackson rejected an assertion by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrando-Velasco in the assembly on September 27 that Venezuela had committed no aggression against her neighbour. "Can Venezuela deny that its troops are still in occupation of Guyanese territory which she violently seized in 1966?" he asked. "Can Venezuela honestly...deny that there have been numerous violations of our air and land space by Venezuelan aircraft and armed forces?"

He also charged Venezuela with having tried to dissuade governments and organisations from participating in Guyana's economic development, especially in the disputed territory.

Mr Jackson rejected the Venezuelan minister's assertion that no exploitable mineral resources had been discovered in the claimed Essequibo region. "On the contrary, to give but a few examples, oil has recently been discovered there," Mr Jackson said. "Our long-established gold and diamond mines are developing as centres of economic activities and there has been an intensification in the evaluation of our uranium potential and Venezuela knows this," the Guyana minister added.

PARTS SHORTAGE KEEPS RADIO STATION OFF AIR

FL111810 Bridgetown CANA in English 1640 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 11, CANA -- People living in remote areas of Guyana have been unable to receive local radio programming during the last month because the state-owned Guyana Broadcasting Corporation radio's short wave transmission has been off the air.

The corporation, in a weekend statement, said efforts to manufacture some parts locally have met with little success because of a scarcity of raw materials.

ENVOY ON HOLLAND-BASED PLOT TO OVERTHROW REGIME

FL132041 Bridgetown CANA in English 1915 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 13, CANA -- Suriname's military backed government is probing an apparent Holland-based ploy using mercenaries to overthrow the regime, it was reported here today. Stanley Joeman, a special envoy of Suriname Army strongman Lieutenant Colonel Daysi Bouterse, now in Grenada on official business, said the plan involved some 15 million Dutch guilders, with each mercenary expected to receive some 200,000 guilders. He said in a statement issued by the Grenada Government Information Service that the mercenaries were being recruited from Holland and many of them had had experience in the Congo and Uganda in Africa.

Mr Joeman said that a group called "The Committee for the Re-establishment of Human Rights in Suriname" had been set up and was actively campaigning for the overthrow of the revolution. It is chaired, he said, by one, Rob Wormer, who left Suriname years ago and is "now attempting to create confusion." "This committee," Mr Joeman said, "has been publishing lies and other counter-revolutionary materials and assisting in the recruitment of people in Holland for action against the revolution."

Mr Joeman said the plot was discovered since February this year and more information was obtained in June. There were definite links he said between the coup attempt in March this year and this latest plot.

Since the Suriname revolution in February 1980, there have been four coup attempts.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

FL111812 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] United Nations, Oct 11, CANA-REUTER -- Suriname today supported Argentina's claims to the Falkland Islands and accused the Western countries of taking a collective stand against a "sister state" in Latin America. In a speech to the General Assembly, Suriname's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp said: "Considering the implications of Argentina's actions to recover its sovereignty over the Malvinas, we understand the position of some sister Caribbean states, but this constitutes only one part of the Malvinas experience." He added: "The Malvinas issue has made it very clear to us that the Western states, in spite of existing treaties, have taken a collective stand against a sister state in Latin America." This was not limited to coercive economic measures but extended to military, political and diplomatic actions, Mr Naarendorp said. It was of vital importance for Latin America and the Caribbean states to bury their differences and join hands in defining and implementing clear-cut programmes geared towards economic and political cooperation.

Welcoming the inclusion of the Falklands dispute in the General Assembly's agenda -- as requested by 20 Latin American countries -- he declared: "It is our hope that a more constructive and compromise-oriented attitude will be displayed in the deliberations to end the colonial occupation of the Malvinas, thus correcting the injustice done to the Argentinian people over many years."

Mr Naarendorp also told the assembly that inequalities in the distribution of economic and political advantages was at the core of existing national and international problems. "More specifically, the present international division of labour and the adoption of political system, conceived and propagated by states which help and still hold power over other states, have created a situation where the basic needs and justified interests and aspirations of the masses are subordinated to the interests of traditionalist and elitist forces." He said Suriname had committed itself to contributing, within the limits of its capacity, towards ending flagrant inequalities on a national and international level.

BRAZIL

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO TALKS ABOUT HIS HEALTH

PY140050 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[By Teresa Cardoso]

[Excerpts] Mossoro (RN) -- Speaking before 6,000 people in the city of Mossoro, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo stated: The day before yesterday I received the results of the periodic medical checkup to which I am forced to submit by the team of dictators who accompany me during my campaign. As expected, the results are not good. A high cholesteral rate and some so-called triple triglycerides above normal, and many other indices according to which I am dying man.

On taking new tests on 16 November, I guarantee you that those levels will be lower than normal, because I am going to stuff myself with so many votes from Mossoro. It is not the medicines that will reduce those levels, but the vote of the people of this land.

BRIEFS

TV CHANNEL FOR CAMPINAS -- President Joao Figueiredo yesterday granted the Princesa d'Oeste group the license to operate a commercial television channel in Campinas. The group is made up of Deputy Natal Gale, former Information Secretary Blota Junior and one of Figueiredo nephews, Raphael Pereira da Silva Filho. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 11 PY]

CHILE

CASTILLO VELASCO NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY131811 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Relatives of Jaime Castillo, the president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, reported today that last night Castillo unsuccessfully tried to return to Chile for the third time since he was banished by the military government.

Airport security personnel did not allow Castillo to get off the Aeroperu plane which arrived here last night. It was also reported that Castillo, a 67-year-old lawyer accused by the government of having broken the political recess in effect since 1973, travelled to Buenos Aires on the same plane after a 44-minute stopover in Santiago. No incidents were reported.

VENEZUELA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN

PA130100 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2120 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 12 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources said today that Venezuelan Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano will leave on a 5-day official visit to Japan next week, to discuss ways of increasing bilateral trade.

The sources also revealed that Zambrano and the Japanese officials will discuss Venezuela's conflict with Guyana on sovereignty over the Essequibo region.

Official Trade Ministry sources said that in 1980 Venezuela experienced a trade deficit with Japan, after enjoying a favorable trade balance for 3 years. Zambrano will arrive in Tokyo on Monday, the sources added.